

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. **(Currently Amended)** An apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids, which comprises:

a cylindrical syringe having a leading end part in which a first opening part is formed, a base end part in which a second opening part is formed and an accommodation part between said first opening part and second opening part, the accommodation part being able to hold a sample solution therein; ~~and~~

a solid phase-holding member comprising a column with a circular shape, connected to said leading end part, a flow hole being formed at the leading end side of the solid phase-holding member;

a solid phase comprising an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof, wherein the solid phase is accommodated in said solid phase-holding member, located within the solid phase-holding member and only at an opening of the first opening part of the cylindrical syringe, and the solid phase being able to adsorb and desorb ~~absorbs and desorbs~~ nucleic acids in ~~[[a]]~~ the sample solution;

a pressure difference-generating apparatus; ~~;~~ and

a pressure sensor capable of detecting the pressure in the accommodation part ~~is being~~ connected to an operation part of the pressure difference-generating apparatus ~~which extends out of the syringe~~ couples to an opening of the second opening part.

2. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 37, which comprises a liquid-tight member provided at the leading end of said plunger, wherein the liquid-tight member can be brought into close contact with the inner surface of said accommodation part and is slidable in said accommodation part.

3. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 37, wherein said piston member is further provided with a check valve that is closed when said piston member is moved to the leading end part side and that is open when said piston member is moved to the base end part side.

4. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the pressure difference-generating apparatus is a pump that is capable of putting the inside of the accommodation part into a pressurized state.

5. (Original) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein a circular solid phase-supporting surface is formed on the inner surface of the leading end side of said solid phase-holding member, the solid phase-supporting surface being generally perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of said syringe; said solid phase that is formed in a circular shape is placed in a direction parallel to said solid phase-supporting surface; the leading end of the leading end part of said syringe that is formed in a circular shape is abutted to the immediate inside of the circular peripheral edge of said solid phase to press the solid phase to the side of said solid phase-supporting surface.

6. (Original) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof is a surface saponification product of acetyl cellulose.

7. (Original) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof is a surface saponification product of triacetyl cellulose.

8. (Original) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 6, wherein the surface saponification rate of acetyl cellulose is 5% or more.

9. (Original) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 6, wherein the surface saponification rate of acetyl cellulose is 10% or more.

10. (**Currently Amended**) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 6, wherein the acetyl cellulose is formed into a porous film or a non-porous film.

11. (**Currently Amended**) An apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids which comprises a combination of at least two or more apparatuses for separating and purifying nucleic acids, wherein each apparatus comprises a pressure sensor, and the pressure in the accommodation part of each apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids can be independently detected,

wherein each of said two or more apparatuses is an apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids, which comprises:

a cylindrical syringe having a leading end part in which a first opening part is formed, a base end part in which a second opening part is formed and an accommodation part between said first opening part and second opening part, the accommodation part being able to hold a sample solution therein;

a solid phase-holding member comprising a column with a circular shape, connected to said leading end part, a flow hole being formed at the leading end side of the solid phase-holding member; ~~and~~

a solid phase comprising an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof, wherein the solid phase is accommodated in said solid phase-holding member, located within the solid phase-holding member and only at an opening of the first opening part of the cylindrical syringe, and the solid phase being able to adsorb and desorb ~~adsorbs and desorbs~~ nucleic acids in ~~[[a]]~~ the sample solution; and

a pressure difference-generating apparatus, ~~and~~

wherein the pressure sensor ~~is~~ capable of detecting the pressure in the accommodation part is connected to an operation part of the pressure difference-generating apparatus which ~~extends out of the syringe~~ couples to an opening of the second opening part.

12. (Original) A method for separating and purifying nucleic acids which comprises adsorbing and desorbing nucleic acids in a sample solution on a solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof by using the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1.

13. **(Currently Amended)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 12, wherein the pressure sensor capable of detecting the pressure in the accommodation part is used to monitor the pressure in the accommodation part, and the discharge of the sample solution in the accommodation part ~~is~~ can be sensed by a pressure change.

14. (Original) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 12, wherein the sample solution is a solution which is prepared by adding a water soluble organic solvent to a solution obtained by treating a specimen containing a cell or a virus with a nucleic acid-solubilizing reagent.

15. (Previously Presented) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 14, wherein the nucleic acid-solubilizing reagent is a guanidine salt, a surfactant and protease.

16. (Withdrawn) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 12, which comprises the steps of: adsorbing nucleic acids on a solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof; washing the solid phase using a nucleic acid washing buffer; and desorbing the nucleic acids adsorbed on the solid phase using a liquid capable of desorbing the nucleic acids adsorbed on the solid phase.

17. (Withdrawn) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 16, wherein the nucleic acid washing buffer is a solution containing methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, n-propanol or mixture thereof in a concentration of 20 to 100% by weight.

18. (Withdrawn) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 16, wherein the liquid capable of desorbing the nucleic acids adsorbed on the solid phase is a solution having a salt concentration of 0.5 M or less.

19. (Previously Presented) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 12, which comprises the steps of:

(a) preparing a sample solution containing nucleic acids by using a specimen, and charging said sample solution containing nucleic acids from the second opening part into said accommodation part;

(b) pressurizing the inside of said accommodation part of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids to discharge the charged sample solution containing nucleic acids from the flow hole to bring the solution into contact with the solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof;

(c) charging a nucleic acid washing buffer from said second opening part of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids;

(d) pressurizing the inside of said accommodation part of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids to discharge the charged nucleic acid washing buffer from said flow hole to bring the buffer into contact with the solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof;

(e) charging a liquid capable of desorbing nucleic acids adsorbed on the solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof from said second opening part of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids; and

(f) pressurizing the inside of said accommodation part of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids to discharge the charged liquid capable of desorbing nucleic acids from said flow hole to desorb the nucleic acids adsorbed on the solid phase comprised of an organic polymer having a hydroxyl group on the surface thereof and discharge the nucleic acids to the outside of the apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids.

20. **(Currently Amended)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 19, wherein in steps (b), (d) and (f), ~~[[a]]~~the pressure sensor capable of detecting the pressure in the accommodation part is used to monitor the pressure in the accommodation part to sense the discharge of the sample solution in step (b), the nucleic acid washing buffer in step (d) or the liquid capable of desorbing nucleic acids in step (f) in the accommodation part by a pressure change, and wherein steps (c) and (e) start after sensing the discharge of the sample solution in step (b) or the nucleic acid washing buffer in steps (b) and (d), respectively in step (d).

21. **(Previously Presented)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids, according to claim 19,

wherein the pressurizing of the inside of said accommodation part in step (b) is stopped when the pressure as detected by the pressure sensor reaches a certain level.

22. **(Currently Amended)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 19, wherein the pressurization in step (d) and/or step (f) is stopped when the pressure as detected by ~~[[a]]~~the pressure sensor reaches a certain level.

23. **(Previously Presented)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 21, wherein a certain pressure is set so that no sample solution remains in the accommodation part.

24-34. **(Cancelled)**

35. **(Previously Presented)** The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 22, wherein a certain pressure is set so that no sample solution remains in the accommodation part .

36. (Previously Presented) The method for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 22, wherein ~~[[a]]~~ the pressure sensor is used to detect that the pressure in the accommodation part has reached a certain level.

37. (**Currently Amended**) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein the pressure difference-generating apparatus is a piston member comprising a plunger extending from said second opening part side into said accommodation part in a state when the plunger is plunged into the inside of the accommodation part.

38. (**Currently Amended**) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 1, wherein when said pressure sensor detects ~~the~~ a certain preset pressure in the accommodation part ~~container that has reached a certain preset pressure~~, it sends a signal for stopping the pressurization to the pressure difference generating apparatus, and thereby the pressurization in the container can be stopped.

39. (**Currently Amended**) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 11, wherein the pressure difference-generating apparatus is a piston member comprising a plunger extending from said second opening part side into said accommodation part in a state when the plunger is plunged into the inside of the accommodation part.

40. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 39, which comprises a liquid-tight member provided at the leading end of said plunger, wherein the liquid-tight member can be brought into close contact with the inner surface of said accommodation part and is slidable in said accommodation part.

41. (Previously Presented) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 39, wherein said piston member is further provided with a check valve that is closed when said piston member is moved to the leading end part side and that is open when said piston member is moved to the base end part side.

42. (**Currently Amended**) The apparatus for separating and purifying nucleic acids according to claim 11, wherein when said pressure sensor detects ~~the~~ a certain preset pressure in the accommodation part ~~container that has reached a certain preset pressure~~, it sends a signal for stopping the pressurization to the pressure difference generating apparatus, and thereby the pressurization in the container can be stopped.